

WASGOT

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

The Democratic Confident of Success in the Approaching National Elections.

FINANCIAL MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1868.

The Approaching Elections in New England.

Advices received here by democratic politicians from various parts of New Hampshire and Connecticut, give a large share of encouragement to the conservatives, and induce them to feel sanguine of victory in the approaching elections. It is invariably represented, in these states, that a wide schism is manifesting itself in the republican ranks by reason of the radical Congressional policy, and that it needs only a statesmanlike exposition of doctrine on the part of the democrats to secure the votes of a considerable element of dissenting republicans, and give the coup de grace to insignificant portions of New England fanaticism. The Republican National Committee, it is said, has been summoned to convene here on Monday to consider ways and means of carrying New Hampshire. The Central Republican Committee of that State cry aloud for funds, demanding \$25,000 to save them from destruction; but the National Committee are said to be unable to furnish the sum, and there is a "viewing of the situation" and a "guarantee of teeth" in view of the threatened democratic or conservative uprising. The late speeches made on the Reconstruction Bill. The speeches in the Senate on the Reconstruction bill will furnish much food for conversation and equally much for censure or commendation. Morton's receives no very undue measure of praise from his party; but Doollittle's must be accorded the merit of having been directed with all the precision and efficacy of a bombshell right into the radical camp. It was a natural sequence that the speeches in the latter should have been made with all the elaboration that eloquence and argument could supply, for the charge does not demand the largest and most skillful reply. It is contemplated by the democrats to print one hundred thousand copies of Mr. Doollittle's speech and use it as a campaign document.

The Reinstatement of Secretary Stanton.

It begins to leak out that the radicals had some other motive in reinstating Secretary Stanton besides that of placing him in the Cabinet as a thorn in the side of President Johnson. It appears that a good many old claims in the War Department, dating from the period of the rebellion, and rejected from time to time as being of too outrageous character to be recognized, are being urged upon him to receive payment by some of the officers who helped to reconstitute him. The predecessor of Mr. Stanton did not venture to assume their responsibility, but the present incumbent, judging from the way in which his reinstatement has been effected, may be thought impelled by gratitude to liquidate the claims, even though they relate to impositions of shoddy which could only be tolerated during the war epoch.

Senator Henderson's Financial Plan.

Senator Henderson will soon introduce a bill for the relief of the national finances, which it is thought will meet the views of all parties to a greater degree than any proposition that has yet been brought forward. His plan is briefly as follows:—The government to issue a four per cent. bond, payable at the expiration of five years, at four per cent. interest, the principal and interest to be payable in gold and the bonds to be exempt from taxation. In order to meet any injustice to present holders, he proposes to provide for the payment of the difference between the four and six per cent. for the remaining few months that may intervene between the date on which the act goes into effect and the time at which the government reserved the right to deem the bonds—viz., at the end of five years—the interest to be made payable at Frankfurt and London or foreign purchasers. Then Mr. Henderson proposes to repeat the act limiting the national banks to three hundred millions of circulation and to make banking strictly free; but to secure the new circulation by issuing only seventy-five per cent. of the par value of the national bonds, instead of ninety per cent., as is now done, thus giving additional security to the bill holders. A circulation like this, it is believed, will admit of the immediate retirement of the currency, compound interest notes and seven-thirty's, saving the government for nothing except a quarterly interest of one per cent. Leading financial circles are in the belief that the bill will be the correct road to specie payments, as the government has no demand or temporary loans to provide for. It also preserves the national banks intact. It is urged that reducing the interest to four per cent. on bonds, with the additional security of fifteen per cent. to back the circulation, will save the people about twenty millions of dollars annually, which is now pocketed by the banks, and will put these institutions on nearly the same footing with any other dealer in financial statements of the Treasury Department.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1868.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with Mr. Paine in the chair, for general debate.

Mr. STEVENS, (DEM.) of N. J., addressed the committee, prefacing his remarks by saying that he proposed to discuss the state of the Union from the Christian standpoint. He denied that there was any atheism in the constitution of the United States. Such an assertion was a foul libel on the men who had framed it; for no sane man could be an atheist. Among the fathers of the Union, among the great descendants, there were no atheists. He attributed the rebellion and its fruits to the scourged people, and he believed that the only way to restore the sacredness of the Union and tempt the people to eat the forbidden fruit, the result being sorrow, mourning, and death, was to restore the Union to its original position. He would be the first to defend the blood of the nation's sons.

Mr. PACE, (REP.) of Iowa, referring to an allusion by Mr. Stevens to the passage of the prodigious sin which he believed to be the cause of the rebellion, asked him whether he understood the rebels to occupy an atheistic position to the prodigious sin?

Mr. STEVENS replied that the great mass of the nation's sons.

Subsequently, at the close of Mr. STEVENS' speech, Mr. PACE referred to the same subject, and gave his opinion respecting the war, saying that it could be viewed from the Christian standpoint, and that it could be viewed from the atheistic standpoint.

At Mr. PACE'S request, the committee adjourned until the next day.

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after next month. A strong effort is being made to have that circular reprinted, but no action has yet been taken by Secretary Stanton in the matter.

Commissioner of Patents.

It is ascertained that Mr. William D. Bishop will be appointed Commissioner of Patents in place of Mr. Thacker. The necessary papers of appointment are being made out, and will be ready about the middle of the forthcoming week.

The Reported Recall of Minister Hale Discredited.

The reported recall of Hon. J. P. Hale from his post at Madrid receives no color of probability from any action of the President. A similar report received currency over a month ago, but was shown to have no foundation.

Report on Violations of the Passenger Laws.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has compiled an abstract of the reports of the examination of passenger vessels which have arrived at the port of New York during the month of December, 1867, from which it appears that on board the Hamburg ship Lord Brougham, which arrived December 7, there were seventy-five deaths during the voyage, caused by cholera. This vessel brought an excess of four and a half passengers, which appears to be the only violation of the Passenger act by vessels arriving at the port of New York during the month.

Stanton and the Decapitated Bureau of Hancock—Executive Pardon.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

Jan. 25, 1868.

Major General Howard, who issued the order, under instructions from General Grant, discharging a large portion of the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau on the 15th of next month, is now working energetically to obtain authority from Secretary Stanton to have another order rescinding the first, in order to retain the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. General Howard had an interview with Mr. Stanton on Thursday, at which time he strenuously urged the latter to consent to the rescinding of the order, and to the retention of the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Stanton, however, is reported to have refused to do so, and to have insisted that the order should stand.

Notes on Art.

Mr. Lang is chiefly occupied with giving instruction to his pupils.

Mr. Kensett has finished his "Bash Bish," a favorite subject for American landscape, and is painting a thoroughly English scene at Clewer, near Windsor.

Mr. Baker has a number of portraits at different points towards completion. One of them is a portrait of Mr. Gray, Vice President of the National Academy. The others represent various types of American beauty, a mother, a daughter, another New York belle, and several pretty children.

Mr. Burling, Secretary of the Society of Painters in Water Colors, is busily at work in his studio.

Mr. H. E. Gifford is exhibiting a very spirited reproduction of one of his pictures, and intends shortly to place it before the public.

Mr. C. P. Cranch has just finished a glowing "View of Venice," and also added another to his many "Views of Venice."

Miss M. J. Walter has a very interesting wood scene on her easel, and exhibits several recent studies from nature.

Mr. Kuntz is working upon his statue of "Puck on His Path." In the former Puck is represented in a deadly conflict with a formidable caterpillar.

Mr. De Haas has completed a new marine picture in his very best style, in which the combination of sun and moonlight effects is no less successful than it is different.

Mr. Van Etten has just finished a large landscape, which reveals the hitherto unexplored picturesque resources of Ulster county.

Mr. John Pope is busy painting portraits, chiefly with those of children and ladies. A portrait of a boy and one of a girl are each accompanied by a dog and a lamb, and will be willingly given.

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of his latest and best works. They will be exhibited on February 4 and sold on February 7 at Lee's Art Gallery on Broadway. The fruit of long years of intelligent study, they cannot fail to attract all lovers of American Art.

Chromo-Lithography.

When Senefelder discovered lithography seventy years ago he could not have anticipated that it would lead to the present-day chromo-lithography, now opening for the general public a new and fertile field. An enthusiastic but thoughtful writer has said that the discovery of printing did for the mental growth of the people the art of chromo-lithography seems destined to accomplish for their aesthetic culture. Until within a recent period art is declared by this writer to have been feudal in its associations. The galleries of priceless paintings in certain favored cities and countries have been inaccessible to the people as a whole, because no previous training had taught the community how to prize them. Now, chromo-lithography or the art of printing pictures from stone, in colors, although it is still in its infancy, promises to diffuse not a love of art merely among the people at large, but to disseminate the choicest masterpieces of art itself. It is art republicanized and naturalized in America. In this country, indeed, it has been carried to a higher point of perfection than elsewhere, and the increasing importance of chromo-lithography from Europe, indicate a rich and encouraging field for the art in the United States.

The oldest chromo-lithography in Europe are, we believe, Storch & Kramer, in Berlin. Fine chromos have also been lately published at Munich, in Bavaria, and at Milan, in Italy. In Germany most of the chromos of oil paintings have been made. In England the larger proportion of chromos have been copied from water colors. Hanhart, George Rowley & Co., and Moore, McQueen & Co. are the principal London chromo-lithographers.

In this country Frank, of Boston, has hitherto taken the lead, and, in fact, has stood almost alone until a few months ago. Frank's catalogues already numbers nearly a hundred. His subjects are of all water color paintings, including both famous and half famous. Several of these we have had occasion to commend, as showing the steady improvement of the art. Frank's chromos of poetry and game, after Tait, Lammens and Boscot; of birds, after William Cruikshank; of flowers and fruit, after Spencer and Granberry; of figures, after Bouguereau; of American landscapes, after Richter and Ruggles; are, for the most part, highly praiseworthy; and "The Reading Magdalen," after Correggio's famous original in the Dresden gallery, will doubtless stimulate a taste for art among thousands who have never seen the numerous engravings of that masterpiece.

In New York, Fabronius, Gurnsey & Son have most successfully entered upon the enterprise of naturalizing chromo-lithography in their superb portrait of a general, which has just been published. This is a reproduction of the portrait by Constant Mayer, of his most natural and pleasant mood. The sternness and harshness which characterize the pictures of the hero of the late war, are here completely effaced, and the subject is brought down to the standard of our own day. The improvement of the art, Frank's chromos of poetry and game, after Tait, Lammens and Boscot; of birds, after William Cruikshank; of flowers and fruit, after Spencer and Granberry; of figures, after Bouguereau; of American landscapes, after Richter and Ruggles; are, for the most part, highly praiseworthy; and "The Reading Magdalen," after Correggio's famous original in the Dresden gallery, will doubtless stimulate a taste for art among thousands who have never seen the numerous engravings of that masterpiece.

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